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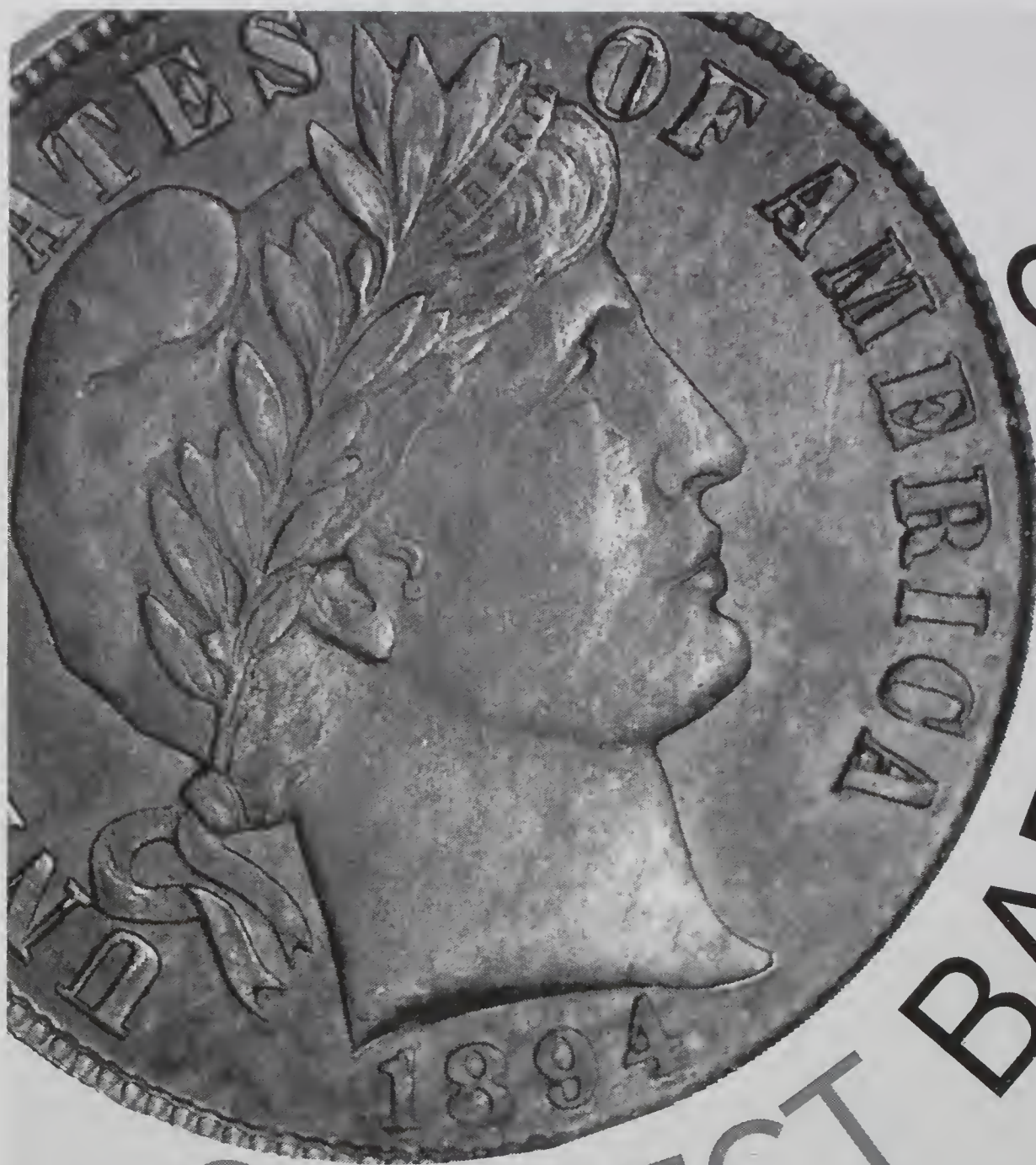
The 1906-O Quarter



Impacted Due to Weird Circumstances

See page 10

Photo courtesy of Tim Glaue



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JOURNAL OF THE
BARBER COIN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Founded in 1989 by Steve Epstein
ANA Club Member C-146266

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BCCS PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is a tremendous honor for me that I become the new President of the Barber Coin Collectors' Society. I appreciate the trust the members have placed in me and the other officers as we move into the future, and for ratifying our formal By-Laws. The excitement and opportunity I feel for the BCCS is overwhelming. But more on that later.

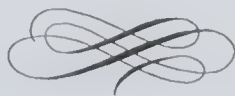
First of all, I would like to thank Phil Carrigan for being the President of the BCCS for more than 20 years. Phil took over the Society after just the first few years, when it still wasn't clear whether the organization would last. But last it did. And thrived. Under Phil's leadership, the BCCS became the central knowledge base on Barber coinage, utilizing the expertise of our members to convey valuable information on Barber coinage to new generations of collectors. This collective knowledge, written in countless *Journals*, survey reports, and our website, provided a tremendous value over many years to our members. Phil, we thank you for your contribution to the BCCS and numismatics, and congratulate you on your retirement.

Second, as we begin our transition, I have to also thank Eileen Ribar for her 12 years as our Secretary-Treasurer, and her assistance in transferring her responsibilities to our new Secretary-Treasurer. As we cannot instantly transition everything at once, we are all very grateful to her for editing this issue of the *Journal*!

As I write this, the FUN 2015 show and other early regional shows are behind us, and the market for Barbers is a challenge to say the least. Demand for original Barbers VF to AU58 is very high, with most collectors unable to find the coins they are looking for, and when they do find them, they are sometimes at an exorbitant price. Dealers are also seeing a big downturn in demand for Barbers that have even the slightest problem, and since many coins out there are cleaned or have other minor problems, many coins sit in their inventories. And many average collectors of post-1916 coinage simply do not appreciate how difficult the earlier coins are to find in grades above VG. This is where the BCCS can come in – to educate.

Over the coming months, I will be meeting with the other officers and interested members, and outline a vision of moving the organization ahead. I hope to outline our strategy in the next edition of the *Journal*. If you have any suggestions or wish to contribute in any way to the future of the BCCS, I urge you to either see us at one of our regional meetings or to contact us directly at the club's website and email address, BCCS@barbercoins.org.

I look forward to working with the other officers and all BCCS members, to shape the BCCS for continued growth and success in the future, providing even more value to our members, and the hobby as a whole.



BCCS Treasurer’s Annual Report

Opening balance January 1, 2014 \$8493.51

Receipts:

Dues	3570.00
Advertising	1070.00
Back issues	50.00
Donations	10.00
Fund raisers	205.00

Total receipts: \$4905.00

Total funds available: \$13398.51

Expenses:

Journal production	3177.00	(Vol. 25 No. 1-4)
1000 Envelopes	200.90	
Postage	1198.19	
Literary prizes	75.00	
Website	185.10	
FUN dues	15.00	

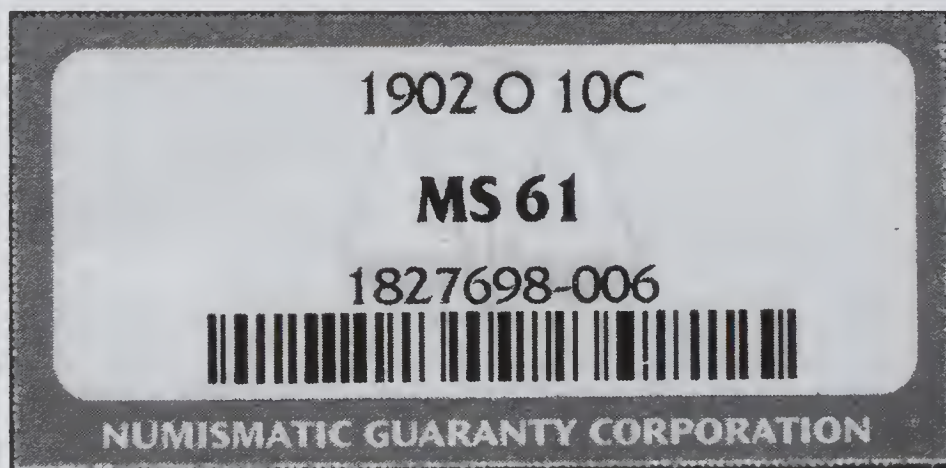
Total expenses: \$4851.19

Closing balance December 31, 2014 \$8547.32

Interesting 1902-O Obverse Die

By Steven Powers

Several years ago I changed my collecting interest from Liberty Seated Dimes and started collecting Barber Dimes. At the same time, I also decided that I was going to go back to building a Dansco album of dimes instead of working on registry sets. The Barber Dime series was definitely doable over time with the budget that I had, as long as I didn't set my goal to be upper MS coins. I had decided on a target grade of upper level AU coins, some lower MS, some lower AU. The coin below was NGC certified MS-61 and was busted out of the slab and put into my Dansco album.



After figuring out how to get good pictures with my DSLR in Macro mode (which isn't easy), I started taking pictures of the coins that I had collected so far. When I brought the image up on the screen, I immediately noticed something strange on Lady Liberty's nose, mouth & chin, as seen below.

To me, it looks like typical die chipping going on in front of her mouth. However, I had never seen a die chip so linear and clean as evidenced on her nose, and especially on her chin.

I posted some pictures on NGC's Collectors Society forums to see what people thought. I had opinions that ranged from "Machine Doubling" to "Whizzing" to "Re-Tooling." While not an expert, I don't buy machine doubling or whizzing. I can maybe buy a re-tooling of the die though. You can see the Coin Community discussion at <http://boards.collectors-society.com/ubbthreads.php?ubb=show-flat&Board=2&Number=6062751&Searchpage=4&Main=274386&Words=Gunny&topic=0&Search=true#Post6062751>.

A couple more close-ups are below. Any comments would be appreciated. I can be reached by email at <halfcentcoppers@outlook.com>



Digging Barber Treasure

By **Matthew Student**

Who among us has not dreamed of finding a valuable coin? Perhaps on the bourse floor or on eBay. But how about in the ground of Boise, Idaho? No reality program on TV can compare to the true story of a metal detectorist who found a 1901-S Quarter! Let's follow the trail of one man's good fortune.

On December 16, 2014, Brandon Neice, aka Dr.Tones of "Dirt Fishin' America," a popular treasure hunting YouTube series, shocks the Coin Collecting Family with news of his find: "While detecting the other day I unearthed a 1901 S Barber quarter. I'm still in shock! I am 100% positive this coin is legit."

The members of the Coin Collecting Family* are quick to respond:

"That is an incredibly rare coin. Too bad about the scratch, but these things happen."

"This 01 S looks legit."

"Assuming it's genuine - I see no reason to doubt - it'll grade."

Discussions continue about the need to have the coin authenticated, the possible price it would reach when offered at auction, and the advisability of submitting the coin in person rather than trusting the-mail system. Indeed, would the coin be gradable? The environmental damage cannot be dismissed. Yet such a rare coin often demands its own standards of grading.

The choice of a third party grader is made and the coin submitted. The wait is difficult, but the holidays slow things. Nerves are on edge as the time drags out. What would PCGS say? The long-awaited answer finally arrives: "1901-S Barber Quarter PCGS Genuine XF Details"

The choice of auction house, Great Collections, places the quarter into an auction scheduled to finish February 8th, 2015. The CCF members are again forced to wait. What would the hammer price be? Is a filmed documentary to be done? Will Dr. Tones finally be able to relax?

Hurry up and wait! With eight days to go and only three bidders, the auction appears to be stuck. Yet in the world of Internet bidding, the strategy is often to not show one's hand too early. Would the last day or two tip the hands of those watching in the shadows? Two examples of the 1901-S in less than good condition

do not attract any bids. So the suspense builds ...

“Munching on popcorn.” A popular past time on the CCF site when members eagerly await an answer to or an explanation of a mystery. So, February 8th finally has come and with less than four hours until the final hammer we await the final disposition of a coin long buried and fortuitiously found.

Threc weeks has drawn only three tentative bidders. Now a fourth bidder has appeared.

10 minutes left. 5 minutes left. And then, it is all over. Bidder #4 wins!

A collective sigh of relief is heard from those of us who have followed the journey of a Barber Quarter born in San Francisco, buried in Boise, Idaho and now bought by a collector. And while most of us can only dream of owning a 1901-S Quarter, we have shared vicariously in the experience of a metal detectorist turned coin collector who, following his hobby, unearthed a classic.

Much debate had occured as to the final price - \$6,251.00 (\$6,876.10 with Buyer's Fee) - for such a sought after quarter, but no price guide can determine what is in the minds of those collectors who have little time left to make their decisions. Barber coins of all four denominations, while not as popular as other series, DO have their devotees! And we collectors of Barbers know the difficulties in tracking down an elusive coin.

*Link to discussion: <http://www.coincommunity.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=192880&whichpage=1>



Photos courtesy of Ian Russell

The 1906-O Quarter: Impacted Due to Weird Circumstances

By **Tim Glaue**, BCCS#1269, ANA LM#4991, ILNA LM#133

Natural disasters like the San Francisco earthquake and the Gulf of Mexico hurricane may have impacted coinage production during 1906. A series of additional events within New Orleans, LA and at the New Orleans US Mint facility itself compounded these existing problems or created new ones, contributing to 1906-O quarter scarcity. After analyzing events between 1906 and 1907, it has been found there may be other factors to consider when thinking of New Orleans quarter date and mintmark rarity over this time period.

This article looks more closely at the 1906 New Orleans quarter leveraging BCCS and Feigenbaum rarity scales, production mintages, 3rd Party grading populations and the number of sales as reported from sources like Heritage Auctions, PCGS CoinFacts, or NGC Coin Explorer auction reports.

Key Question for Analysis: Is the 1906-O Barber Quarter less common than previously realized requiring us to re-consider current market prices in mid-level grades?

There is some indication that the 1906-O quarter may be considered a common issue:

A 1902-O, a 1906-O or a 1907-O could not cost much more, if any more, than a 1908-O, in most cases.... Though it is not financially efficient to send EF-40 grade, common date Barber Quarters to the PCGS or the NGC, many collectors have done so, partly out of curiosity.¹

¹ "Circulated Barber Quarters, with emphasis upon recent auction results for Key Dates," *CoinWeek*, Greg Reynolds, September 12, 2012

After conducting a mini-study to answer this question, it may not necessarily be clear if there is truth to the idea that the 1906-O quarter is widely available.

Analysis Input: The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire of April 1906

Deemed one of the worst 20th century disasters, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and subsequent fire destroyed a large portion of this California city. According to the United States Geological Service (USGS) at <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/nca/1906/18april/index.php>, this earthquake was one of the most significant on record.



Photo: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1906_San_Francisco_earthquake

The United States Mint at San Francisco survived the earthquake and fire primarily due to it being designed by Alfred B. Mullett to withstand earthquakes.



The San Francisco Mint surrounded by the rubble of the 1906 earthquake and fires. (Library of Congress, Historic American Buildings Survey)

<http://www.usmint.gov/kids/coinNews/mintFacilities/sfo/>

The impact of the earthquake and fire was no 1906 quarter coinage production from San Francisco. This placed an additional burden on the remaining mints to make up the difference for the country's quarter coinage needs.

Analysis Input: All the Attention Given to the Denver Mint

If the impact of the 1906 California earthquake wasn't enough, that same year saw the start-up of a new US Mint in Denver, Colorado. Wanting the new mint to be successful, bullion deposits were prioritized to Denver. The focus on this initial production was evident in mintage figures: "In 1906, its first year in

operation, the new Mint produced 167,371,035 gold and silver coins valued at \$27 million.”²

² http://www.usmint.gov/about_the_mint/mint_facilities/?action=DV_facilities

Full mintage figures at Denver equaled 3,280,000 quarters in 1906. In comparison, Philadelphia that same year had 3,655,760 struck. With the San Francisco earthquake and fire earlier in the year, these higher mintage figures were evidently necessary. The New Orleans Mint didn’t achieve these same figures and there may be some reasons to consider as to “Why?”

Analysis Input: New Orleans Mint Operations during 1906-1907

With the Denver Mint opening in 1906, lesser attention was placed on the New Orleans quarter production. Most troubling, the shortage of silver for coining and mint employee difficulties compounded the issue. A 1907 report to Congress stated the following:

This mint was in operation ten and one half months during the fiscal year 1907. The greater part of the force of employees were furloughed without pay during this period; only such were retained as was necessary to meet the situation. On July 1, 1906, coinage operations were suspended by reason of the exhaustion of bullion supply available for silver coinage. Operations were resumed August 14 1906.³

³ *“The Abridgment 1907 Containing the Annual Message of the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress, 60th Congress, 1st Session, With Reports of Departments and Selections from Accompanying Papers,” 1908*

To summarize, two specific facts out of this congressional report can be seen to impact quarter scarcity: (1) furloughed employees and the (2) exhaustion of silver bullion supply. When laying off seasoned or experienced workers, they may not necessarily return after a layoff period. In the earlier phases, after re-training new employees, it is quite likely that the quality of produced output will suffer. In other cases, when a ramp-up in production occurs, quality will also be impacted when a shortage of employees exists. What we do know, and emphasized in the John Feigenbaum text on Barber quarters, the quality of 1906-O (and 1907-O) quarters were lacking:

Scarce in most circulated grades... One of the more poorly struck O-mints. Even AU specimens may lack a full band under LIBERTY... Hard to find in F and VF because of its poor strike... A few specimens shows “mumps” - a slight bulging on the neck due to die buckling (some with small depressions in the cheek, others are simply distorted). However, this is more prominent on the 1907-O.⁴

Of the 1906-O quarter, “This is a notoriously poorly struck date, and this is a scarce coin even in Fine.”⁵

⁴ *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, John Feigenbaum, David Lawrence, 1992

⁵ http://www.tipsicocoin.com/browse_item.html?item_id=1928&page=6

The reason for the layoffs wasn't clear initially until a report from archives.gov was found to show alleged embezzlement from New Orleans US Mint employees.⁶ The Panic of 1907, otherwise known as the “1907 Bankers’ Panic” or “Knickerbocker Crisis,” didn’t happen until October 1907 so that couldn’t have been a contributing cause. It was interesting to note the mayor of New Orleans did have his own issues concerning his partiality to the “laboring man.” Perhaps there was a link between employee disgruntlement at the US Mint and the New Orleans mayoral views...

Throughout Mayor Fitzpatrick’s term there was trouble in the ranks of local labor. His enemies seized upon this circumstance to criticize the mayor for his well-known partiality towards the laboring man. The difficulties were attributed by these persons to his unwillingness to attack the problem of labor courageously and firmly. It is not certain that these criticisms were wholly justified. These years were years of unrest throughout the United States, and it is probable that, to a very large degree, the disorders in New Orleans were merely reflections of those which on a larger scale made labor history in England, Germany, and in the Northern part of the United States.⁷

...on the relationship between the San Francisco Earthquake in 1906, a subsequent severe but brief recession, and The Panic of 1907 might be of interest. The Panic of 1907 was the last in a series of financial crises that helped to motivate the creation of the Fed.⁸

⁶ “Records relating to cases of alleged embezzlement by employees”, 1901-7.

<http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/104.html>

⁷ http://www2.latech.edu/~bmagee/louisiana_anthology/303_download/texts/kendall--history_of_new_orleans/kendall--historyofneworle02kend.pdf

⁸ http://economistsview.typepad.com/economistsview/2005/09/did_the_san_fra.html

Secondly, with a lack of silver bullion, the quantity of a year’s reported output would obviously be reduced – perhaps? The resulting mintage figures for 1906-O Barber quarters did show slightly over 2 million total in mintage! This mintage must have been during the reduced time periods in the earlier and later parts of the 1906 fiscal year: March 1906: “Coinage operations are suspended at the New Orleans Mint due to lack of bullion for silver coinage.”⁹

⁹ <http://www.usmint.gov/education/historianscorner/?action=timeline¢ury=1900>

Interestingly, this historical report from www.usmint.gov does not exactly match what was in the congressional report mentioned earlier. Whether coinage operations described as “suspended” in March or July of 1906, it is of certainty the slowdown and ramp-up of production may have had an impact. The suspension ended in August of 1906. But when ramping up production quickly to meet a 2 million plus mintage figure, it seems the coinage presses would have needed to be put into accelerated speeds spiking quality-related issues.

Analysis Input: Was there a 1906 Gulf Hurricane and Shipping Impact?

Recent accounts of Hurricane Katrina damage show how downtown New Orleans can be flooded. From September 25 to 27th in 1906 – about a month or two after the August removal of the US Mint operational suspension – “The severest storm that has visited the middle Gulf coast for several years prevailed... It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage that was caused by the storm in this section, but it amounts to several million dollars.”¹⁰ With the primary landfall at Dauphin Island, Alabama, the impact was not as bad as it could have been. With ship steamers impacted in the Gulf of Mexico, however, there may have been some disruption in shipments of bullion or coinage production for some period of time.

¹⁰ http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/hurdat/mwr_pdf/1906.pdf

Information on the 1906 Pensacola hurricane can be found in these references:

Garriot, E.B. (September 1906). “The West Indian Hurricanes of September, 1906.” *Monthly Weather Review* (American Meteorological Society) 34 (September 1906): 482–483. doi:10.1175/1520-0493-34.9.416d.

Roth, David (2010-04-08). “Louisiana Hurricane History.” Camp Springs, Maryland: Hydrometeorological Prediction Center.

Analysis Input: Population Study

The PCGS and NGC populations for 1906-O Barber quarters in F, VF, and XF grades total about 35 coins with 1 Fine and 2 Extremely Fine specimens added in the last few months of 2014. As a note, all Philadelphia, Denver, and New Orleans issues of this year are considered R3 to R4 per Feigenbaum’s text so these issues are considered scarce. Knowing the current valuation point shows it is not advantageous to send these grade levels into 3rd party grading, I decided to place an emphasis on examining the BCCS 2006 survey data through analysis and see if some insight could be gained into 1906-O relative rarity. A focus on mid-range circulated grades made sense to me. The surviving examples did not seem to primarily reside within F to XF grades... validated once reading an old Heritage

catalog description of the 1906-O quarter from 2005: “Like many O-mint Quarters from this series, (the 1906-O) was extensively circulated at the time of issue. As a result, most of the surviving examples are either low grade circulated coins or they were preserved in the lower grades of Uncirculated.”¹¹

¹¹ *HNAI Palm Beach Signature Auction Catalog - Session Two, Auction #388, Thursday, November 3, 2005, 1:00 pm EST*

As stated earlier, the BCCS 2006 survey data was used for this analysis. A summary of the 1906-O surveyed population data is shown in Figure 1. Included are the relative ranking scores in comparison to other date and mintmark issues for similar grades. Additionally, the convergence of F, VF, and XF grades were evaluated and ranked for reference. The “Tot” column represents the additive value of rank for converged grades helping to categorize the relative placement of the 1906-O in Figure 2.

Figure 1: BCCS 2006 Survey Population Results for the 1906-O Quarter

	F	Rank	VF	Rank	XF	Rank	F-XF	Rank	F-VF	Rank	VF-XF	Rank	Tot
1906-O	16	22	13	9	9	18	38	9	29	15	22	7	31

Figure 2: BCCS 2006 Survey Population Relative Ranking for 1906-O Quarter Analysis

Cat: The number of times the date-mintmark shows up in one of the top 10 categories in F-XF							
In Top10	6 Times	5	4	3	2	1	0
Qty	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat D	Cat E	Cat F	Other
0-10	1901-S 1913-S	1896-S					
11-20		1899-S 1897-O					
21-30			1892-S	1896-O			
31-40				1906-O	1894-S	1897-S	1893-S
41-50				1899-O	1895-S	1892-O 1908-P	
50+				1894-P	1893-O 1898-O 1909-O	1905-O 1894-O 1898-S 1903-S 1896-P 1912-S 1914-S 1913-D	1908-S 1895-O 1907-S 1906-P 1901-O 1910-P 1907-D 1902-S 1893-P 1900-O 1913-P 1903-O 1911-P 1916-P 1906-D 1905-S

To interpret the data shown in Figure 2, a date and mintmark found in the upper left portion of the Figure 2 data is considered both lower in availability or quantity (per the Y-axis light gray bar) but also much higher in multiple top-10 rankings (per the X-axis dark gray bar). So beyond the big 3 (1896-S, 1901-S, 1913-S), the 1899-S and the 1897-O examples are rare in mid-circulated grades, the 1906-O is somewhat so, and other coins beyond the 1906-D and 1905-S are more commonly found (those date and mintmarks not listed) in F to XF. One interesting notable I saw was how the 1897-S and 1893-S were lower in availability but not highly ranked with regards to the fanfare of being in top-10 categories.

The 1906-O Barber quarter in mid-grade circulated levels is found to be not at all common as perhaps thought. If you consider Barber quarters as generally something good to invest in, it may be worth it to consider the 1906-O for its future growth in value as part of your portfolio.

Analysis Data Summary: A brief summary of this date for mid-range grades

Date	BCCS / Feigenbaum Scale	Mintage	F, VF, XF Pop. (PCGS / NGC / Total)
1906-O	R3-R4 / R3-R4 (R4 in XF)	2,056,000	(2, 15, 11 / 0, 4, 3 / 2, 19, 14 = 35)

Sometimes erroneously considered a “common date” collectible Barber quarter, the 1906-O is not that readily accessible for purchase between lower un-circulated and heavily worn grades. A number of factors contributed to the 1906-O being a poorly struck “mumps” issue – most notably the mint personnel issues, buckled dies, the slowdown and speed-up of the coinage process, and other adverse events that happened around 1906. Seeing how this date has lower 3rd party graded populations, perhaps it receives less fanfare than it should. As of January 2015, PCGS population records show only 2 in Fine, 15 in VF, and 11 in XF grade. NGC records the scarce to very scarce 1906-O with 0 in Fine, 4 in VF, and 3 in XF grade.



Coin images courtesy of Tim Glaue
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BCCS Regional Update

By **John Frost**, BCCS Regional Program Director

The past quarter was a particularly busy one for the BCCS. In addition to some of our usual stops, we tried several new shows and venues.

The BCCS made a late decision to attend the **Houston Money Show of the Southwest** in December. The show organizers gave us a great Club Table at the last minute, and traffic was fairly good. The host coin club made us very welcome and invited us back next year, with the possibility of adding some educational programs to the agenda.

January began with **FUN 2015** in Orlando. Our meeting on Friday was well attended with a short club update, a brief educational program, and some lively “show and tell.” It’s always good to see the attendees that we only see at the FUN show. Despite an equipment shortfall that prevented us from recording the session, we plan to record our sessions at upcoming meetings.

A week later, we were in **Hot Springs, Arkansas** for the Tri-lakes Coin Club show. A club table for both the BCCS and LSCC was supplemented by four combined educational programs. This show was very lightly attended, and the audiences for the programs were all small, but enthusiastic. Despite our best efforts, there did not seem to be more than just a couple of more serious collectors and we came up empty for new members. Hey, not all of the shows can be winners.

Another late decision was to attend the **Knoxville** Coin Club Annual Show in Tennessee. LSCC member and friend Dennis Fortier was on vacation in Gatlinburg and had arranged a table in Knoxville, and I was invited to join him representing the BCCS. This show had better results, with fairly good traffic and some wonderful conversations with collectors of both Barber and Seated coinage.

A week later, on the same driving trip, Bob Harlow and I went to **Charlotte, NC** and the Charlotte Coin Club’s Annual Show. No education programs, but a well-placed table at the end of the main aisle, visible from the front entrance. This show was held in a very old expo center, which looked like it was once part of a fairground complex. We had been to this show 3 years ago with fantastic results, so we thought we would try it again. While we did have fair results, the traffic on the normally busiest days was well short of expectations, mainly due to

the approach of a snow and ice storm, aggravated further by winter storms in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast, where some of the dealers came from. Many of them left early so they would not be stranded.

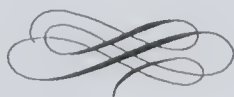


LSCC member and friend Dennis Fortier invited me to represent the BCCS at the Knoxville, TN Coin Club Annual Show

All in all, we did a lot in a number of new places, and overall did fairly well, especially with so much nasty weather all around us. And we did sign up some new members, although not as many as we had hoped.

This upcoming quarter continues our effort to try a number of new shows in new locations, in addition to our regular schedule. As always, if you are inter-

ested in hosting a table, meeting, or education program, please let me know via email at **BCCS@barbercoins.org**.



Upcoming BCCS Events

Spring and summer 2015 (wow, sounds nice after all the cold) features a number of BCCS events where we will have meetings, educational programs, and/or club tables. We hope you can stop by if you attend these shows. NOTE: some of these are tentative where noted below, as we are trying to finalize our schedule, based on the availability of BCCS attendees.

Check the BCCS website from time to time for schedule updates. Other shows will be added to the schedule. Also, emails about added shows will be sent to the BCCS Blind Email List.

Baltimore, MD - Baltimore Expo, Baltimore Convention Center, March 26-28. Club table. Meeting: Friday, 3:00 p.m.

Marlboro, MA – Bay State Coin Show, Best Western Royal Plaza, April 17-18. Club table.

Hamburg (Buffalo), NY – [tentative] Buffalo Numismatic Association Show, April 17-19. Club table and educational sessions.

Schaumburg, IL – [tentative] Central States (CSNS), Renaissance Hotel, April 22-25. Meeting TBA.

Norwich, CT – Pawcatuck Valley Coin Club (PVCC) Show, Holiday Inn, May 2. Club table.

Long Beach, CA – BCCS/LSCC Social, Thursday, June 4, 7:00 p.m. at Rock Bottom Brewery.

Manchester, NH – New Hampshire Coin Expo, Radisson Center of NH, June 12-13. Club table. Meeting: Friday, 2:30 p.m.

Raleigh, NC – [tentative] Raleigh Coin Club Money Expo, NC Fairgrounds Expo Center, June 26-28. Educational programs, club table.

Barber Bits

National Coin Week, Apr. 19-25

Each year the ANA sponsors National Coin Week during the third week of April. The 2015 theme, proposed by ANA member Esther Leising, is titled “Building Tomorrows: Inspiration and Innovation at World’s Fairs.” According to the ANA web page devoted to National Coin Week, “World’s Fairs and Expositions have long celebrated mankind’s achievements in science, architecture and social progress.” This year’s theme celebrates these fairs and expositions.

Coincidentally, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, for which Charles E. Barber designed the 1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar commemorative.

Visit <https://www.money.org/numismatic-events/national-coin-week> for complete details on how you can participate in the planned activities. Contact Eileen if you are interested in taking the 2015 NCW Club Trivia Challenge (20 questions). Answers must be received at the ANA by May 4. Clubs receiving the highest score are entered in a grand prize drawing.

1st Prize: 1915-S Panama Pacific Exposition commemorative half dollar

2nd Prize: American Eagle 2015 one-tenth ounce gold \$5 proof coin

3rd Prize: 2015 U.S. Mint Silver Proof Set and regular Proof Set



Barber Dimes in the News

The Heritage Platinum Night and Signature Auctions to be held April 22-27 at the Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) Convention in Chicago will offer a number of outstanding Barber Dimes from the Lily Nicole Collection. Included are an 1892, 1894-O, 1895-O, 1896-O, 1897-O, 1899-O, 1901-S, 1903, 1906-D, 1906-S, 1907-D, 1907-O, 1912-D, 1912-S, 1913, and 1913-S. All but one are graded MS66 to MS67 by PCGS or PCGS, CAC. The exception is the 1913-S graded MS67+ by PCGS. You can view and learn more about them by visiting the Heritage Auctions website.



2014 Literary Contest Results

1st Place - \$50 - "Where Have All the 1899-S Quarters Gone" by Tim Glauc

2nd Place - \$25 - "Quarter Conundrum" by Evan Kopald

3rd Place - 1 year FREE BCCS membership - "Shallow Pockets? Not a Problem" by Matthew Student

Congratulations to the winners and many thanks to all members who submitted articles. Every article entered received votes. Our 2015 contest opens with this issue. To be entered, simply submit an article for publication in the *Journal*.



BCCS "blind" Email List

The BCCS web service has the capability to send messages using a "Blind Carbon Copy" setting, which means everyone on the list gets the email, but nobody's email address is displayed. The advantages to having such a list include the ability to post last-minute BCCS get-togethers at regional shows and other types of Society communications, if needed, without having to wait for the next issue of the *Journal*. It is completely voluntary, and is open to members only. If you wish to be on this list, please send an email to: BCCS@BarberCoins.org and your name will be added. Your information will not be disclosed to anyone, and you will only receive email regarding BCCS business from the BCCS email account.



THE JOURNAL NEEDS YOUR ARTICLES!

Your article submission(s) automatically enters you in the BCCS Literary Contest. The article receiving the most member votes will win a 1st place prize of \$50. Second place prize will be \$25 and third place will be a free one year BCCS membership. So, make sure your membership is up to date and get your article to Eileen at the post office or e-mail address on page 3.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS May 25th

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Dave Lawrence Barber Books now On-line at DLRC Website

DLRC has updated its website. All three David Lawrence Barber coin books - *The Complete Guide to Barber Dimes*, *The Complete Guide to Barber Quarters*, and *The Complete Guide to Barber Halves* are now available at the new DLRC on-line library web page: <https://www.davidlawrence.com/books/>. Scroll through the books shown and click on the book title you want. Access is free. No membership is required.

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U.S. Coins Deadline: June 29

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U.S. Coins Deadline: August 3

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